



# Office of Emergency Management

M.E.C.C.A. 9-1-1

## PRESS RELEASE

To: Local Media Outlets

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**RE: Extreme Heat ... It's A Killer!**

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Heat kills by pushing the human body beyond its limits. In extreme heat and high humidity, evaporation is slowed and the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature.

Most heat disorders occur because the victim has been overexposed to heat or has over-exercised for his or her age and physical condition. Older adults, young children, and those who are sick or overweight are more likely to succumb to extreme heat.

Conditions that can induce heat-related illnesses include stagnant atmospheric conditions and poor air quality. Consequently, people living in urban areas may be at greater risk from the effects of a prolonged heat wave than those living in rural areas. Also, asphalt and concrete store heat longer and gradually release heat at night, which can produce higher nighttime temperatures known as the "urban heat island effect."

### **Extreme Heat: Know the Terms**

#### **Heat Wave**

Prolonged period of excessive heat, often combined with excessive humidity.

#### **Heat Index**

A number in degrees Fahrenheit (F) that tells how hot it feels when relative humidity is added to the air temperature. Exposure to full sunshine can increase the heat index by 15 degrees.

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### **Heat Cramps**

Muscular pains and spasms due to heavy exertion. Although heat cramps are the least severe, they are often the first signal that the body is having trouble with the heat.

### **Heat Exhaustion**

Typically occurs when people exercise heavily or work in a hot, humid place where body fluids are lost through heavy sweating. Blood flow to the skin increases, causing blood flow to decrease to the vital organs. This results in a form of mild shock. If not treated, the victim's condition will worsen. Body temperature will keep rising and the victim may suffer heat stroke.

### **Heat Stroke**

A life-threatening condition. The victim's temperature control system, which produces sweating to cool the body, stops working. The body temperature can rise so high that brain damage and death may result if the body is not cooled quickly.

### **Sun Stroke**

Another term for heat stroke.

### **Before Extreme Heat**

To prepare for extreme heat, you should:

- Install window air conditioners snugly; insulate if necessary.
- Check air-conditioning ducts for proper insulation.
- Install temporary window reflectors (for use between windows and drapes), such as aluminum foil-covered cardboard, to reflect heat back outside.
- Weather-strip doors and sills to keep cool air in.
- Cover windows that receive morning or afternoon sun with drapes, shades, awnings, or louvers. (Outdoor awnings or louvers can reduce the heat that enters a home by up to 80 percent.)
- Keep storm windows up all year.

“Not all emergencies are high-profile like a flood or terrorist attack. Extreme heat kills and we need to be aware of the risk associated with extreme temperatures” said Shaunda Rauch, Public Information Officer for the Monongalia County Office of Emergency Management. “Be aware ... be prepared and have a plan. This is the message we are trying to get out to our community” said Rauch. For more information on disaster preparedness contact the Monongalia County Office of Emergency Management at 598-0301 or visit their website at [www.moncooem.org](http://www.moncooem.org).

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